



Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857

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Accurate glasses will keep your
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of Business.
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No. 19,805. 號八零百八千九萬一第 日一初月一拾年酉辛 HONGKONG, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 29TH, 1921. 二拜禮 號玖廿月一拾年拾國民華中 PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH.

INTIMATIONS JUST LANDED

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PILSENER BEER**
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SPORTING CARTRIDGES, 12,
16 and 20 bore, loaded with the Sportsman's
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G. MOUSSON,
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[49]

PEAK TRAMWAY CO. LIMITED.

TIME-TABLE:

WEEK DAYS.	
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. every 15 minutes.	
8.00 " " 9.30 " " 10 " "	
9.30 " " 11.00 " " 15 " "	
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NIGHT CARS.	
8.50 p.m., 9.00 p.m., 9.20 p.m.	
9.30 p.m. to 11.30 p.m. every 30 minutes.	
11.45 p.m.	
SATURDAY.	
Extra Car—12 midnight.	
SUNDAYS.	
7.30 a.m. and 7.45 a.m.	
8.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. every 15 minutes.	
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4.00 " " 8.10 " " 10 " "	
NIGHT CARS.	
As on Week Days.	

SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at
the Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings,
"Des Voeux Road."
Season and punch tickets available for
all cars, not already full, running at the
time stated in the Company's time-tables,
but not for special cars, can be obtained on
application at the Company's Office. No
Season ticket will be issued until payment
thereof has been made in Bank Notes or
by Cheque or Compro Order represent-
ing Bank Notes.

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TIME-TABLE
On and after FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 16TH, 1921, until further Notice
(All previous Time Tables cancelled.)

DOWN TRAINS																
Stations	No. 14		No. 3		No. 7		No. 11		No. 6		No. 13		No. 12		No. 10	
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to tie or made up

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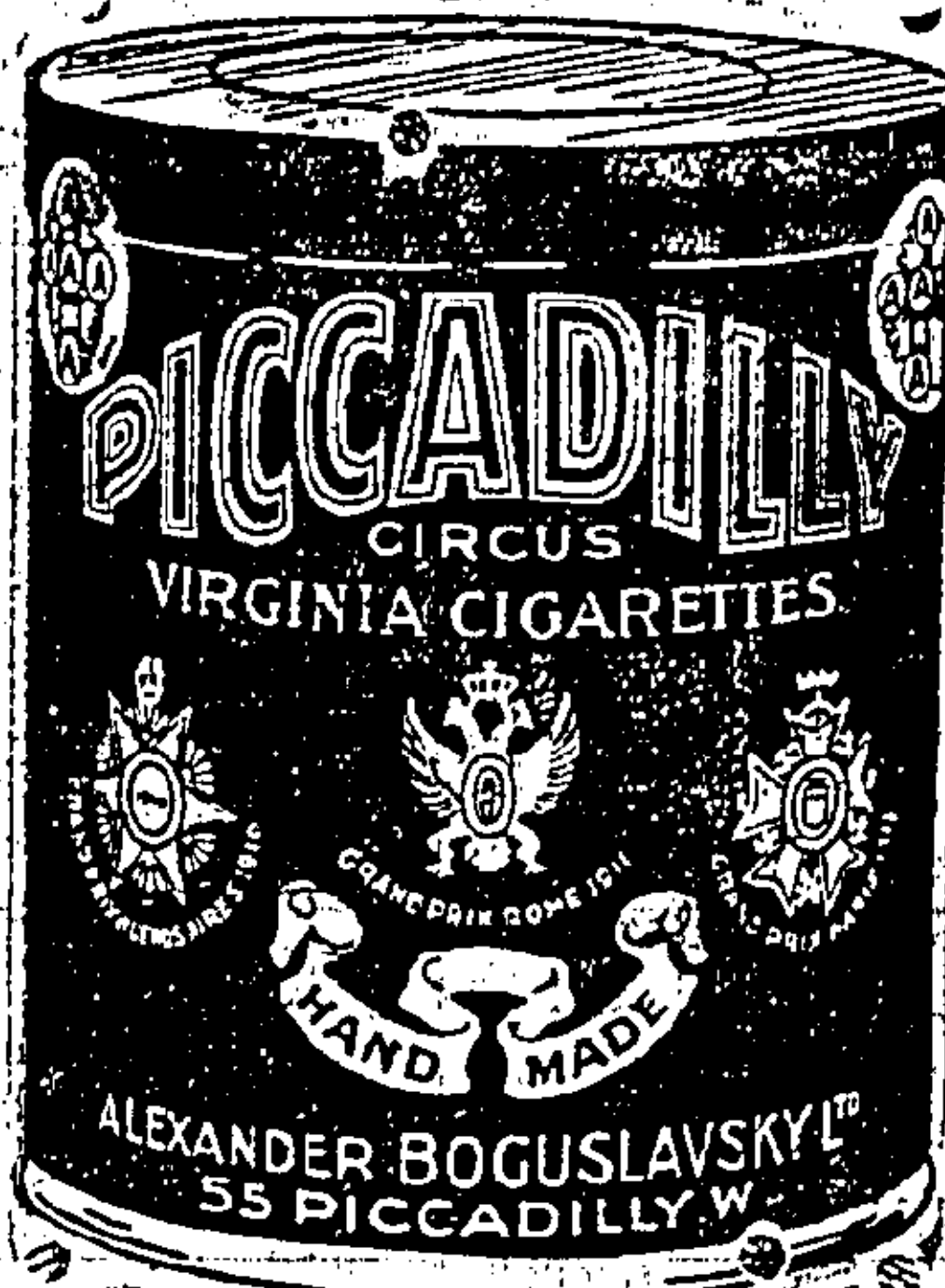
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8,000 TOYS!

JUST ARRIVED FROM EUROPE

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL SOCIETY'S

28TH ANNUAL BAZAAR

4th DECEMBER, 1921.

A few of this magnificent assortment of Toys on view in Messrs. KOMOR & KOMOR'S windows and at STAR FERRY WHARF, HONGKONG.

In addition to the usual RAFFLE STALLS, there will be a TOY BAZAAR where a large number of Toys will be sold at very reasonable prices.

See the Toys now being offered to the highest bidder in Mr. S. E. WALDMAN'S window (BRITISH-CHINESE TOBACCO STORES), Ice House Street.

COME AND HELP HONGKONG'S POOR.

[1803]

CHINESE MARITIME CUSTOMS REVENUE

CHINESE GOVERNMENT'S REQUEST FOR ITS DIVERSION.

IMPORTANT STATEMENT BY SIR FRANCIS AGLEN.

Peking, November 19th.

In connection with the Government's request to the Inspector-General of Customs to hand over to the Banks of China and Communications the Maritime Customs revenue balances in his hands in order to relieve the market in the present financial stringency, and seeing motives attributed to him by the Chinese Press, which are untrue, Sir Francis Aglen has published the following statement:—

"The Chinese Government, when it requested the Inspector-General to undertake the management of the National Loans Consolidated Debt Service, definitely assigned the balance of the Customs revenues, after the payment of all foreign obligations secured on them, to the formation of sinking fund for the protection of subscribers to the National Loans, priority being given to the 3rd and 4th Year Loans of the Republic and the short term bond issue of the 7th Year of the Republic."

"The loans are scheduled as under the provisions of the Consolidated Debt Service, as follows: First Year Loan (converted 6 per cent. Bonds), Fifth Year Loan, 7th Year Long Term Bonds, 8 per cent. Military Loan, and Eighth and Ninth Year Loans; and liability for payment of drawn bonds and interest on coupons as due on dates for 1922 amounts to \$25,085,515.50."

REVENUES ASSIGNED.

Besides creating the sinking fund, above described, for the protection of bondholders, the Government assigned certain revenues for the service of loans, payable to the Inspector-General of Customs in fixed monthly quota. Of these revenues the funds payable from the Salt surplus form the larger proportion. The Inspector-General assumed charge of the debt service on April 1st, 1921, and until the end of October the quota payable was received with more or less punctuality but with increasing difficulty since August. The Government, however, contracted a number of short term loans and received several advances from the banks on the security of the Salt surplus and as no loan service has been provided for the payment of these obligations a situation has been created in which it is impossible to determine who has priority of claim to the limited amounts released monthly by the Salt inspectors. In these circumstances creditors who are in a position to exercise pressure have been able to delay payment of the Salt funds released by the Salt Inspectorate for the service of the consolidated debt and will continue to the extent even of making payment to the Inspector-General of Customs impossible."

"It is obvious that a loan service which demands the handing over to bondholders of large sums in cash at fixed dates, cannot be properly conducted and without other support unless the payments of the funds, on which in the first instance it depends, are made regularly and punctually. Such payment is no longer being made either regularly or punctually."

"In these circumstances the Inspector-General has to depend upon the sinking fund which has accumulated and is held as a trust for the bondholders, and to divert these funds for any other purpose than loan payments constitutes a breach of trust. The bondholders may rest assured that as long as the Inspector-General of Customs continues to hold his official position their interests will be protected and the funds held in trust for them will not be dissipated in an attempt to meet responsibilities incurred by others.—(Signed) F. A. AGLEN."

TRADE COMPETITION BY JAPAN.

VIEWS OF GOVERNOR OF THE BANK OF JAPAN.

The necessity of Japan competing in the world's markets in order to solve its problem of economic existence due to increasing population was explained by Mr. J. Inoue, Governor of the Bank of Japan, in an interview with the Associated Press.

The Governor of the Bank of Japan said:—"The population of Japan is increasing by about 700,000 a year, while the production of foodstuffs cannot keep pace with this steadily rising demand. We have at present about 4,000,000 spindles in cotton mills, but not a picul of raw cotton is obtained in this country. Our looms are capable of weaving yearly 34,000,000 yards of woollen goods for which no wool is supplied in our land. Again, steel is consumed in Japan to the amount of about 1,500,000 tons a year while the home production of iron-ore aggregates not more than 130,000 tons."

OTHER NATIONS CAN SEE.

"In these circumstances Japan cannot solve this vital question of economic existence without recourse to economic activity abroad. The necessity for activity by the Japanese in settling this question of existence will naturally be admitted by all other nations."

"As has been proved by history the Japanese people are really unfitted for emigration abroad so that it is almost vain to attempt to send the increase of population to other countries. There is, therefore, no way to secure the existence and the maintenance of this nation except through economic activity abroad."

(Continued at foot of next column.)

CANTON AND WASHINGTON CONFERENCE.

WHY MR. C. C. WU REFUSED TO ATTEND.

[FROM THE CANTON INFORMATION BUREAU.]

Canton, November 25th.

The following is a translation of Mr. Chao-chu Wu's reply to a friend's enquiry as to his reasons for declining to attend the Pacific Conference:—

"I have duly received your letter questioning me as to my refusal of the appointment by the Peking Government as a delegate to the Pacific Conference and at the same time opining that I should treat the Peking mandate in the nature of an admission ticket and be present at the Conference to reap some benefit for the country. What you say is not unreasonable but there are other important reasons for my refusal."

The Peking Government in its handling of foreign affairs, has often disregarded the opinion of the people and is absolutely unreliable. There are two very glaring instances of this:—

(a)—The entire nation was against the signing of the Treaty of Versailles made at the Paris Conference yet the Peking Government actually instructed its delegates to sign it.

(b)—In the recent negotiations over the Shantung Question, according to the second memorandum presented by Japan, the terms proposed were secretly inspired by the Peking Government.

"Although the Peking Government denied this, the facts of the matter were very mysterious. So much then for the reliability of the Peking Government."

Now if I were to go to the Conference, there will be one delegate for the South and three for the North, with the Northern delegates in exclusive control of the documents and archives and the diplomatic machinery. Out-numbered and without authority and control the Southern delegate would be to all intents and purposes an outsider. If the Northern and Southern delegates disagree in any policy and show a split abroad, it would do no good to our country. That is why my attendance at the Conference would be useless."

Furthermore, my going would not only be useless but actually harmful. This Government has formally declared that all resolutions passed by the Conference regarding China will not be recognised and will have no effect if the Conference is not attended by a delegation sent officially by this Government. Now if there be a southern representative among the Northern delegation at the Conference and the results of the Conference turn out to be unfavourable to China, the South will be also dragged into the whirlpool; but if there be no Southern representative, the resolution of the Conference can be ignored upon the basis of our declaration. While it is not clear what effect our recognition or non-recognition will have upon the results of the Conference, yet there will be ample room for future negotiation as we shall not have borne the same responsibilities. While you enlarge on the advisability of presenting a united front towards the foreign Powers, meaning to put up a show of united front, you forget that the foreign Powers know perfectly well that China is, in reality, not united and they can not put up a united front and they can not be deceived by just adding a Southern delegate to the Northern delegation. I am of the opinion that if our country desires to get a favourable result from the Conference, we should freely and frankly speak the truth and let the foreigners know clearly the actual conditions and the true cause of the disunion of our country, so that those who are well-disposed towards us may know how to help us, and those who may not be so well disposed towards us will have nothing to find fault with us. There may be hope when the medicine is prescribed in accordance with the diagnosis of the disease. This is not the opinion of myself alone, but that of many foreign observers as well."

BRITISH TRADE MARKS IN CHINA.

JAPANESE ATTITUDE CHANGING.

The following extract recently appeared in the Times:—

"As a last important question for consideration we must come to some arrangement with Japan over the Trade Mark question. Japan refuses to recognise anything but priority of registration in that country; we hold out for recognition of priority of usage. We should do well to concede this point, as America has done already, for it is having an adverse effect on our good name in trade. Our marks are being imitated wholesale, particularly in Japan, and we have no redress, as we have no legal standing under present conditions in Japanese courts, to which we must appeal in China for justice against a Japanese subject."

In reply to this, Mr. F. J. Norbury sent the following letter to the Times:—

"I am afraid that your correspondent, who writes in your issue of the 20th inst. is hardly conversant with all the varying phases of this intricate question, or he would not for a moment advocate the conceding of our rights to recognition of 'priority of user.'"

"Take one instance only, viz., that of the British trade in piece goods. It is the largest import trade into China and includes the use of over 30,000 different trade marks, 85 per cent. of which although not registered in England, hold indelible rights in China in view of priority of user. Why give away substance for shadow? I could give other instances and reasons for holding on to the 'substance,' but space forbids and the instance given should be overwhelming."

Probably your correspondent is unaware that the Japanese have already found out the fallacy of the claim they, in the past, made as to 'priority of registrations' being the only recognisable basis to work upon, and that, at the present time, owing to the Chinese copying their trade marks for competitive purposes in China, the Japanese have experienced the truth of the adage of the 'bitter bit,' and there is definite reason for thinking that they are now prepared to advocate the adoption of a Trade Marks Act for China embodying the full recognition of 'priority of user' as against 'priority of registration.'"

"As regards the American Trade Marks Act, it certainly affords special protection to registered trade marks, but at the same time, it definitely recognises 'priority of user' as a special claim to registration, and the American merchants in China acknowledge the rights of British owners of such trade marks even without registration."

The London correspondent of the Japan advertiser referring to the foregoing communication writes:—"The facts seem to be that the British authorities think they have brought the Japanese round to their way of thinking, after prodigious efforts on the part of the Chamber of Commerce and the China Association in Shanghai. Indeed, the Shanghai Authorities have recently sent home a copy of the last proposed Trade Marks Act for China, as drafted by the Board of Trade, and with certain suggested amendments by the Joint Special Committee of the Shanghai Branch of the China Association and the British Chamber of Commerce at Shanghai. It would appear that neither of these bodies offers any insuperable objection to acceptance of this Act to the Board of Trade. Under this Act the usage of Trade Marks in China is based on priority of user, and it is still thought that the Japanese will accept this principle."

ATTEMPTED MAIL ROBBERY ON "KOREA MARU."

SHANGHAI MIXED COURT'S JURISDICTION QUESTIONED.

On a charge of attempting to rob

American mail on the T.K.K. Korea Maru, four Chinese sailors were brought before the Mixed Court at Shanghai, last week. The Police raised the question as to whether the Court had jurisdiction. It was explained that as the men were arrested at the bar off Woosung, there was some doubt as to the jurisdiction of the Court as the offence was committed in Chinese territorial waters.

The four accused were residents of Shanghai.

Attorney Schoenfeld, who prosecuted on behalf of the United States Government, said there should be no doubt about the accused being subject to the jurisdiction of the Court. He mentioned a famous case in the United States having a bearing upon the present case. Some years ago, two Italians murdered a policeman in New York and absconded to their native land. The U.S. Government asked to have them extradited from Italy on the ground that the men had committed a crime on American territory, but the Italian authorities resisted this extradition inasmuch as the men were Italian subjects and as such, amenable to the laws of Italy for crime committed anywhere.

After a lengthy diplomatic correspondence, it was decided to have the murderers tried in Italy. Witnesses and prosecuting counsel sailed from New York for Europe and the two men were afterwards convicted. The case attracted universal attention at the time. Counsel contended that the case now before the Court was similar in certain respects to the trial mentioned. There should be no doubt about the jurisdiction of the Court. This was an International Settlement, which made the case all the more easier to be tried before the Mixed Court.

The further hearing of the case was remanded.

A MODERN CHINESE CITY.

[BY ORRIN KNITH FOR THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

We hear much of China being still in the Middle Ages. Her great treaty ports are all the work of the foreigner and her own cities still savour of the thirteenth century—or farther back. The battlemented walls, the narrow streets, the crowded houses, the primitive shops, and above all, the widespread filth and squalour, are typical of the Chinese city from the capital at Peking to the far frontiers of the country.

And Canton has long been famed as the exemplar of all that was representative of Chinese cities. Her city walls, her narrow streets, her crowded houses, her primitive shops, yes, even her filth and squalour have been long heralded as the things of interest to the visitor in the largest city of China. As the steamer passes Whampoa, then, the traveller begins to adjust his eyes for the familiar sights, and mayhap his nose for the familiar smells of China.

But what a surprise awaits him! On the hill in the distance rises the pile of the Five Story Pagoda somewhat like a city gate in appearance. But it is, on a hill, not on a wall. There is no wall! The Cantonese thought there was nothing particularly beautiful nor significant about their wall, so they tore it down. And where it once stood there are now broad avenues, curbed and paved, which serve as arteries for a great stream of traffic in which rickshaws must frequently turn aside, not only for passenger automobiles and freight trucks, but for huge motor-buses which hurtle along with their loads of blasé passengers reading the latest newspaper or swaying at the end of a truly metropolitan strap.

Canton still has narrow streets, many of them, but their preeminence is gone and their number is rapidly decreasing. For every time there is a fire in the city—and the fires of Canton are as frequent and nearly as disastrous as the "Flowers of Yedo"—the citizens of the Japanese capital—all rebuilding is under Government supervision and the new structures must be set back far enough to make the new street sufficiently wide to satisfy modern requirements in the way of efficiency and sanitation.

Canton's "Bund" is no shabby collection of mud-walled shacks, sending down long root-like stilts to keep them from sliding down into the river. On the landward side of the broad avenue which follows the river-bank across the whole front of the city, are many buildings which would be a credit even to proud Hongkong. And the several miles of three and four story structures stretching away from the eight-story edifice of Canton's great merchant houses, and the magnificent Custom House, give the metropolis of South China an appearance of awakens, of modernity, of up-to-date-ness that quite belies its ancient reputation.

Back from the Bund, too, along the new avenues which mark the site of the ancient city wall, are innumerable imposing structures in which the more progressive shops modestly range their wares behind plate-glass windows instead of brazenly laying them before the eye of the passer-by. There is an air of newness about it all to be sure. It suggests the nakedness of a new brick church before the ivy has grown. Canton has not yet become sufficiently accustomed to her new clothes to wear them easily. And yet she is very matter-of-fact about it all. Her people, like Chinese the world-over, are hard and constant workers. They have no time for gazing at "sky-scrapers."

It is this combination of newness and matter-of-fact-ness that gives the new Canton its most characteristic feature. That is its atmosphere of progress. Five minutes in the city is sufficient to make one feel the spirit of enterprise and accomplishment which is so conspicuous by its absence in other Chinese cities. The Cantonese are quite evidently going somewhere. They may be on the right track or they may be dead wrong, but they're at least determined not to stand still. They are willing to dare. They are willing to make mistakes. In other words, they have found the path of progress, the path of mingled success and failure, which all the so-called progressive nations have had to travel to reach the present stage of development.

Perhaps this is the real significance of the Canton movement. It may be wrong in its efforts to lead China to a new day by political methods or by military force. But it cannot be wrong if it leads China to cease to consider the literary monuments of her past as infallible guides to her future, if it leads China to realize that results are more potent than explanations, that facts are greater than records. Only by disentangling herself from the jungle-like growth of her ancient civilization can China become a great nation in the present-day world. Canton is at least showing the rest of China how to cut herself free.

EYE COMFORT

means better health and better results from your work, and if your eyes require glasses; you have careful and expert examination in fitting the proper correction. Eye comfort requires also just an expert care in the manufacture and adjustment of your glasses. You will find it worth while to consult a reliable firm, devoted exclusively to optical work; over ten years' experience in the Colony. You will find no better equipment anywhere than in the office and factory of The Hongkong Optical Co., successors to Clark & Co., Manufacturing and Refracting Opticians, located in 53, Queen's Road Central—A-177.

[662]

CORRESPONDENCE.
THE OVERSEAS CLUB.

[TO THE EDITOR OF "THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—It is somewhat amazing to be told there are 250 local members of this Club. As the garden party held on Friday is more than likely to add, say, five, to this number, may one enquire what is going to be done about it? During the War, the Club, principally through the energy of its then Hon. Secretary, raised considerable sums for War purposes (I think at least two aeroplanes were given) and meetings held to consider how the Club could be extended. I think these meetings came to naught, the mooted idea of club-rooms being discouraged. Since then nothing has happened. There has been no annual meeting and "no nothing." It will be a revelation to many that there is a "Hon. Corresponding Secretary." What has he and his Committee (if there is such a body) been doing to promote the (1), (2) and (3) objects of the Club as mentioned in your Friday's issue?—Yours faithfully,

A MEMBER.

Hongkong, November 28th, 1921.

FRANCE AND INDO-CHINA.

[TO THE EDITOR OF "THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—In "Annamite's" letter, published in the *Daily Press* of this morning, it is stated that "Indo-China was never a part of the Chinese Empire, like Manchuria and Mongolia." This is most probably true concerning Annam, Cochinchina, and Cambodia; but scarcely so in the case of Tonquin, which formed a portion of the Empire of the Song; as, also, did the major part of Burma, during the reign of the Grand Khan Kublai. It is probable, moreover, that these provinces remained integral parts of the vast Empire which this great ruler founded for a considerable period after his death.

The claims that China can put forth for many far-flung portions of its vast territory must, however, be very imperfect, since it has so often been submerged by waves of conquest.

China occupies the unique position of a country that owes its expansion to its conquerors; and it is to Genghis Khan and his grandson, Kublai Khan, that her present hold upon Manchuria, Mongolia and Tibet is due.

At the present time, when so much attention is being given to territory that ought to be returned to China, perhaps a little investigation regarding territory to which China's claim is far from perfect may be opportune.—Yours sincerely,

DYNAMIS.

28th November, 1921.

TWO POLICE CHARGES FAIL.
LETTER WRITER DISCHARGED.

Owing to lack of evidence for the prosecution, a Chinese letter writer, who was charged last week before Mr. Lindell at the Magistracy, with misappropriation of clothing, jewellery and money, had to be discharged yesterday.

The case had been adjourned for some days pending the arrival of the principal witness from Singapore. It was now found impossible for this witness to attend. At the first hearing of the case, Mr. Lindell described the man, as the "worst type of scoundrel." It was stated in the evidence that the defendant had secured the confidence of a woman and it was alleged, that without her knowledge he wrote to her daughter at Singapore informing her that he had married her mother and that any money or property she desired to give to her mother should be forwarded through him. It was alleged that by means of this trick he misappropriated to his own use a sum of \$91, a pair of ear-rings and a quantity of clothing.

ILLEGAL POSSESSION OF ARMS.

Mr. Lindell gave a decision at the Magistracy, yesterday, with regard to a remand case which had been engaging the attention of the police for the past two weeks. Three Chinese were charged with illegal possession of three revolvers and 10 rounds of ammunition. The discovery was made at No. 8, Stanley Street, a boarding-house used by the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank as servants' quarters. All three defendants denied the charge and at the last hearing of the case two of the accused men were discharged. Yesterday, Mr. Lindell said that, there was no case against the remaining defendant and that he had decided to take no further steps in the matter. The defendant would be discharged.

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.

LOCAL DEPOSITORS DECIDE TO TAKE ACTION.

About 30 local depositors in the Banque Industrielle de Chine held a meeting yesterday evening to consider what action could be taken to promote a more rapid settlement of the Bank's affairs. It was decided to form a local organisation of depositors and to call a meeting of all interested for next Friday. It was mentioned that in Shanghai there are three committees of depositors which send frequent cable messages to Paris, to Ministers and the leading newspapers in turn. The opinion was expressed that this method was a useless expenditure of money and it was added that, if French prestige was at stake, and this was nominally a French Bank, four months was ample to re-establish such prestige. The "fervid optimism" of the local manager in statements to the Court was adversely commented upon, and it was remarked that that optimism had not so far materialised.

The organisers of the meeting said they had been twitted with delay, but they retorted that it took the Colonial Secretary's Office 14 days to send a letter of six lines referring an enquirer to the Registrar of the Supreme Court. Mr. Nisbet had been very prompt in his reply when appealed to.

Mr. Nisbet's authority was quoted for the statement that the local branch had not sufficient funds to pay even ten per cent. to local creditors, even if it were decided that such creditors were the only ones entitled to participate in them. The statement was also made that the local branch had remitted largely to Paris in the six months before suspension.

It was stated that three months' salary at \$100 a day was paid to the special manager, but this included payment for members of his staff who were working on the Bank's account. This payment ceased at the last adjournment of the Court. The Registrar, as provisional liquidator, of course got nothing: certain fees were payable to the Government.

On the decision of the meeting to form a local organisation Mr. H. J. Silva (c/o Messrs. Dodwell & Co.) undertook to act as secretary and to put in hand, at once, arrangements for a meeting on Friday which it was hoped would be well attended. Those present expressed the opinion that the only practical measure open to depositors was to "bring pressure" to bear upon the French Government, through the Colonial Government and in other ways, in order to persuade the authorities in Paris that French prestige in the Far East is really at stake in the matter of the Banque Industrielle de Chine.

INFECTIOUS PATIENT IN A RICKSHA.

NECESSARY REGULATION BROKEN.

Two ricksha coolies, actuated either by public spirit or by fear of consequences to themselves, laid a complaint before Mr. J. R. Wood at the Magistracy, yesterday, that their rickshas were forcibly taken from them and used for the conveyance of sick men to hospital. From replies by Inspector Brown to the Magistrate it appeared that the regulation prohibits the use of rickshas for infectious diseases, but ricksha coolies are told to refuse all cases of sickness seeing that they can hardly be expected to diagnose a case and decide whether it is infectious or not. The public ambulance is available and can be readily obtained.

The patient in one case was suffering from influenza and in the other from paratyphoid fever. The Magistrate explained to the defendant in the second case the danger of infection. "If I had known I would not have done it," said the defendant, evidently much impressed by his first introduction to the germ theory of disease. Small fines were imposed and the ricksha coolies were compensated. The rickshas had been disinfected already.

POLICE EXECUTE A FLANK ATTACK.

THE GAMBLING NUISANCE IN YAU MATI.

In Yau mati, Inspector Brown told Mr. J. R. Wood at the Magistracy, yesterday, that gambling is "becoming very serious." The gamblers have sentries "out" and give the alarm directly a policeman comes in sight so that it is difficult to bring the delinquents to book. On Saturday, the police tried a new method of entering from the main road the side streets leading to the foreshore, where most of the gambling schools meet; they got a small boat and made a surprise visit from the harbour end of a side street where the gamblers did not expect attack and had no sentries out. The policeman in charge (the Inspector added) had to fire his revolver into the air in order to get away with the one man he arrested. The crowd otherwise would have rescued the prisoner, and as it was the police had to make their way back by devious routes to avoid attack. The usual fine was imposed.

SPORT.

CRICKET.

I.B.C. 1st XI. v. C.R.C. 1st XI.
This league match was played on the C.R.C. ground on Saturday and resulted in a win for the Indians. Appended are the scores:—

C.R.C. 1st XI.	
Wei Wing Lok, c S. D. Ismail, b Arculli	13
G. A. V. Hall, b Arculli	6
Lo Man Pan, b Curreen	3
Geo. Lee, c O. Ismail, b Abbas	38
J. Wong, c A. H. Ramjahn, b Arculli	7
Ho Wing Kin, c Curreen, b Abbas	1
A. J. Kew, b Abbas	0
W. Gittens, l.b.w., Arculli	8
M. K. Lo, c O. Ismail, b Arculli	0
H. Ching, not out	9
Chan Man Woon, c S. A. R. Ismail, b Curreen	0
Ismail, b Curreen	3
Extras	0
Total	80

Bowling Analysis.	
O. M. R. W.	
A. el Arculli	14 4 28 5
J. S. Curreen	8 2 16 3
M. H. Abbas	6 0 12 3

I.B.C. 1st XI.	
S. H. Ismail, l.b.w., Ho Wing Kin	7
A. H. Rumpah, run out	13
J. S. Curreen, c Ching, b Lee	6
M. H. Abbas, b Lee	5
S. D. Ismail, c Hall, b Ching	31
S. A. Ismail, c Kew, b Lee	12
O. Ismail, c Lo, b Lee	0
D. Rumpah, b Ching	4
A. el Arculli, not out	13
S. A. R. Ismail, not out	5
Extras	5
Total	101

S. Abbas, did not bat.

Bowling Analysis.	
O. M. R. W.	
Geo. Lee	13 6 27 4
Ho Wing Kin	8 1 16 3
H. Ching	7 0 14 2
W. Gittens	2 0 5 0

GOLF.

ENGLAND v. SCOTLAND.

The results of the play in this match at Fanning on Sunday are appended:—

SINGLES.	
Scotland	England

Scotland v. England.	
A. B. Stewart R. M. Smith	1 0
T. W. Hill H. R. Buckland	1 0
A. Ferguson N. L. Smith	11 0
B. D. C. Morgan F. S. Harrison	0 1
J. Rodger A. Crew	11 0
F. Syme Thomson R. Hancock	0 1
A. B. Purvis Bulmer Johnson	0 1
C. L. Sandes H. Camidge	0 1
H. K. Valentine R. Lindell	0 1
H. W. Roger M. Maas	12 0
R. Bruce E. J. R. Mitchell	0 1
J. D. Kinnaird F. Bevington	0 1
Dr. Forsyth H. E. Smith	0 1
H. E. McDougall J. Brister	0 1
D. J. Cuthill A. Ashton	1 0
J. C. Fletcher H. Hancock	0 1
J. G. Lyon Brown H. Dowbiggin	1 0
R. M. Henderson L. S. Greenhill	1 0
A. Morrison J. W. Franks	0 1
E. C. Stark P. Tester	0 0
K. A. M. Tomory H. P. Winalow	1 1
A. K. Henderson F. A. Wells	1 0
H. H. McTavish H. A. Lammert	0 1
Total	142 123

4 BALL MATCHES.

Scotland v. England.	
Scotland	England

Scotland v. England.	
Stewart and Hill v. Smith (R.M.)	1 1
and Buckland	1 1
Ferguson and Morgan v. Smith (N.L.) Harrison	1 1
Rodger and Syme Thomson v. Crew and R. Hancock	0 1
Purvis and Sandes v. Blumer Johnson and Camidge	0 1
Valentine (H.K.) and Roger v. Lindell and Maas	1 0
Bruce and Kinnaird v. Mitchell and Bevington	0 1
Forsyth and McDougall v. Smith and Brister	0 1
Cuthill and Valentine (D.J.) v. Ashton and Raworth	1 1
Fletcher and Lyon v. H. Hancock and Dowbiggin	1 0
Henderson (R.M.) and Morrison v. Greenhill and Franks	0 0
Stark and Tomory v. Tester and Winalow	1 1
Henderson (A.K.) and McTavish v. Wells and Lammert	1 0
Total	5 72

England won by 3/4, the totals being England 20 and Scotland 194.

FOOTBALL.

UNITED SERVICES LEAGUE.

What promises to be a successful season for the United Services League was inaugurated last evening, when Lieut. Comdr. G. H. R. N. presided over a meeting of the League held in the R.G.A. Theatre, Victoria Barracks. The following were present:—Lieut. Comdr. Drew, R.N., Lieut. Comdr. Douglas Hamilton, R.N., Rev. Turner, R.N., Lieut. Donovan, R.G.A., and representatives from: H.M.S. Hawkins, Ambrose, Tiana, Tamar, Merlin, Marston and Magnolia, R.G.A., and 2nd Wiltshires with Master-Gunner May, Hon. Secretary. The report and balance sheet for the past season were adopted. Officers for the coming season were elected as follows:—Chairman: Lieut. H. R. Donovan, R.G.A. Vice-Chairman: Lieut. Comdr. Douglas Hamilton, R.N. (Continued at foot of next column.)

SUPREME COURT.

[BEFORE THE CHIEF JUSTICE (SIR WILLIAM REES DAVIES, K.C.).]

ALLEGED PARTNERSHIP.

CASE FOR THE DEFENCE.

The hearing was continued yesterday, of the case in which Messrs. Getz Bros. & Co. are trying to prove that a Chinese broker named Lam Kai Pang was a partner of a firm trading under the name of Tang Llyu & Co. Mr. Eldon Potter (instructed by Messrs. Lo & Lo) in opening the case for the defence, said the issue was one of fact, namely, whether the defendant Lam Kai Pang was a partner of the Tang Llyu firm. He did not think that in all his experience had his lordship ever come across a case in which there was less evidence of actual partnership. He did not think he put his case too high when he said that if the evidence adduced on behalf of the plaintiff was analysed no judge or jury could safely find that a partnership ever existed. When the Court had heard his witness and read his documents he would put the claim higher and say the onus was on the plaintiff to prove that the man was a partner. He would prove that not only had plaintiff failed to discharge that onus, but it would be proved beyond all manner of doubt that the man was not a partner.

Mr. Potter said that plaintiff's counsel had not produced a single independent witness. He would prove that his client lost money in the firm to the extent of \$5,000, but his client did not run away. He had nothing to fear. Why should he run away, even though the Tang Llyu firm had not fulfilled contracts to the extent of \$100,000? Simply, because his client was not a partner. He would prove that Lam received an offer to become a partner but refused.

The Court rose shortly after 4 p.m. Evidence for the defence will be taken at the next sitting.

ENGLISH WIRELESS OPERATOR SENT TO GAOL.

STEALING FROM HIS SHIPMATES.

An Englishman, named Frederick George Kirkham, wireless operator on the s.s. *Talithyus* (Blue Funnel Line), was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Magistracy, yesterday, with stealing \$119 the property of the Chinese boatman on the vessel.

Mr. Timson appeared for the prosecution. Prisoner, who was not defended, admitted the charge. In the evidence it was stated that the theft took place on the 13th inst. in Japanese waters. The Chinese boatman had missed \$100 previous to the 13th which had been abstracted from a drawer in his cabin. He reported the loss to the Captain and plans were made for a trap. The boatman put another \$19 in the drawer, locked it and hid himself in the room. The accused came along, opened the drawer with a duplicate key and took out the \$19. He was caught red-handed and handed over to the police as soon as the vessel reached Hongkong. In Kirkham's cabin a search was made and a silver watch and a gold watch were discovered. The purser identified the silver watch as his. The gold watch had been taken from the Chief Engineer's cabin. The accused was sent to prison for three months with hard labour.

THEFTS FROM SHIPS.

Early on Sunday morning a Chinese while walking boldly down the Praya East with a bulky parcel on his shoulder, was stopped and questioned by a Chinese detective. The man told the detective that he was taking the parcel to a coolie boarding house for another man. The contents of the parcel were examined and found to be a part of a ship's awning. The man said he did not know which vessel it had been taken from as he could not read. He was brought before Mr. J. R. Wood, yesterday morning at the Magistracy charged with being in possession of stolen property, and was sent to prison for six weeks with hard labour. For being in possession of a large quantity of ship's groceries, known to have been stolen, a Chinese woman, said to live on a junk, was fined \$10 or 14 days' imprisonment by Mr. J. R. Wood at yesterday's sitting of the Magistracy. The defendant said she bought the stores for \$2 from a ship coolie.

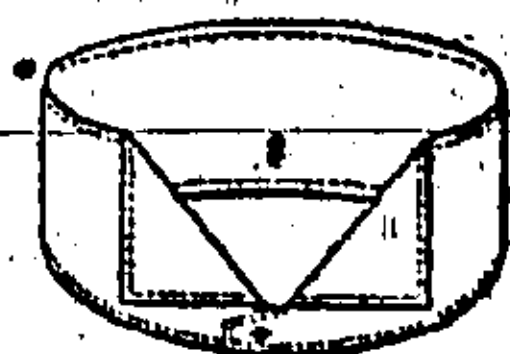
Hon. Secretary and Treasurer: Master Gunner May, R.G.A. Referees: Board: Lieut. Comdr. Douglas Hamilton, R.N., C.S.M. Williams, R.G.A., Ldg. Stc. Jones, R.N., with the Hon. Secretary. Entries were received as under:—Ambrose, Carlisle, Hawkins, Merlin, Magnolia, Marston, Tamar and Tiana, R.G.A. and Wiltshires (provisionally). Owing to the large number of teams entering this year it was decided to play each other team once only. The League to commence the first week in December. A vote of thanks to the Hon. Secretary was proposed by the Chairman and seconded by Ch. Stc. Masters and carried unanimously.

EVENING WEAR FOR MEN



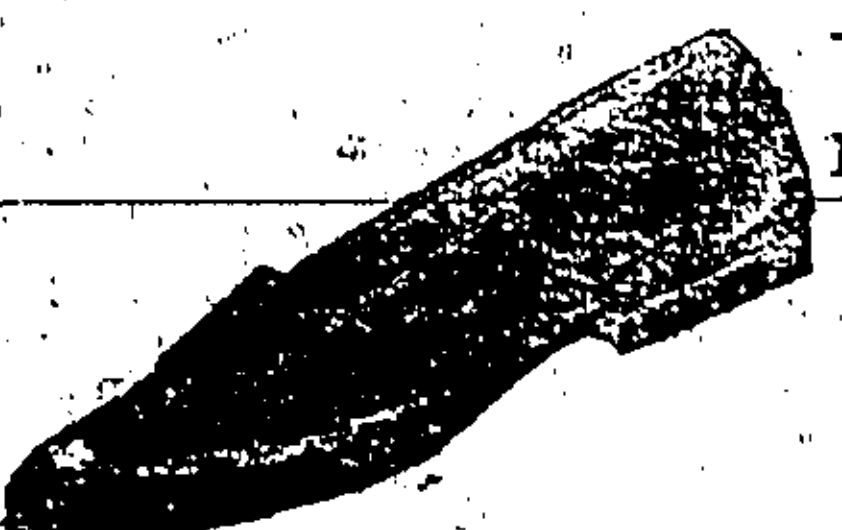
DRESS SHIRTS OF THE BEST MAKES ONLY. STIFF OR PLEATED

\$8.50 EACH. ALL SIZES.



DRESS COLLARS VARIOUS SHAPES.

\$7.50 DOZEN.



PUMPS AND LACE SHOES.

MADE OF THE BEST QUALITY PATENT LEATHER

\$14 PAIR

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED A LARGE SELECTION OF CLAN TARTANS IN SILK SASHES, SCARVES, TIES, HANDKERCHIES AND MUFFLERS.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

MANDER BROTHERS

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WATER PAINTS

Particulars and shade books on application.

SOLE AGENTS:

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

Tel. 1741.

HONGKONG

THE FOX-TROT

OF THE HOUR

"HUMMING"

(No. 3358)

AT

ANDERSON'S

Powell

TELEPHONE 3148.

GENTLEMEN'S HIGH CLASS

DRESS WEAR.

BEST in VALUE. LATEST in STYLE.

NEW STOCKS JUST RECEIVED IN GLOVES | COLLARS | SCARVES | FOOTWEAR SHIRTS | TIES | SOCKS | WAISTCOATS

DRESS SUITS

A SPECIALITY.

Newest materials, excellence of workmanship and finish guaranteed.

WE INVITE INSPECTION.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LTD.
AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION
COMPANY, LTD.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer

"TETRESIAS"

are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Heli's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will be at Consignee's risk and subject to terms and conditions of storage at Heli's wharf. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after 28th November.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival. All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and Noon within the free storage period.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 3rd Dec., will be subject to suit.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 15th Dec., or they will not be recognized. No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Hongkong, November 28th, 1921 1816

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

The Steamship "BOWES CASTLE"

From NEW YORK

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded, unless notice to the contrary be given before 28th inst.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 5th prox. will be subject to suit.

All claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 15th prox. or they will not be recognized. All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 5th prox. at 10 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

Hongkong, September 28th, 1921 1817

NANTO YUSEN KAISHA LTD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From JAPAN.

THE Company's Steamer

"BORNEO MASU"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded, unless notice to the contrary be given before 28th inst.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined at 10 a.m. on the 3rd Dec. Claims against the Steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by NANTO YUSEN KAISHA, LTD., Hongkong, 27th November, 1921. 1811

SOCIETY FOR PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the S.P.C.A. will be held on TUESDAY, November 30th at 3.15 p.m. at the HAZARD & MAY, Institute (By kind permission of the Committee). 1776

NOTICE.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LD.

CERTIFICATE No. 1068 for 5 Shares Nos. 6291/6295. Certificate No. 1067 for 19 Shares No. 6296. Certificate No. 1066 for 12 Shares Nos. 6297/6298 standing in the Society's Register in the name of JULIO DINIZ OLIVEIRA DA SILVA of Canton, have been LOST, and if at the expiration of one month from the date hereof the above documents be not forthcoming the same will be deemed cancelled and of no effect, and NEW CERTIFICATES for the said Shares will be issued by the Society.

C. MONTAGUE ROE, General Manager, Hongkong, 28th November 1921. 1810

"SAM YICK" FIRE CRACKERS.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that our well-known brand of FIRE CRACKERS known as "SAM YICK" are only obtainable through our Authorized Agents:

Mr. Ah Cheung of Cheong King Wo & Co. 5th Merchant.

No. 22, Kung Yat Moon, Canton.

Mr. K. Y. Yung, of Ming Kee Matching Manufactory, No. 3, Ngau Chow St. Honam, Canton.

Mr. Lung Ching San, c/o Sang Fat Company, 71, Bonham Strand West, Hongkong.

The public are hereby warned against imitations sold by unauthorized persons. SAM YICK FIRE CRACKERS MANUFACTORY, TAILKONG, SHUN TACK, CANTON. 1783

TO LET

GODOWN at Sam Shui Po near Comopolitan Dock. Large open compound in front suitable for the storage of Metal, Lumber, Ores, etc. Marine Lot approach at either from land or water side. For particulars apply to W. G. HUMPHREYS & CO. 1124

INTIMATIONS

HONGKONG BOXING ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the

SECOND ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Hongkong Boxing Association will be held at Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co., Ltd.'s Board Room on

TUESDAY the 29th day of November, 1921

at 5.30 p.m. for the following purposes:—

1. To receive the General Committee's Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending the 30th day of September, 1921.

2. To elect a Chairman, Vice-Chairman, Official Referee, Manager, Secretary and Treasurer and the General Committee for the year 1921-1922.

3. To appoint an auditor.

AND NOTICE IS HEREBY ALSO GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Association will be held at the same place immediately on the termination of the Annual General Meeting for the purpose of considering and if thought fit passing the following resolution as an Extraordinary Resolution, that is to say:—

"That the Articles of Association be altered as follows:—

(a) By the substitution of the word 'June' for the word 'September' in the 13th line of Article 12.

(b) By the substitution of the word 'a' for the word 'on' in line 1 of Article 13.

(c) By the substitution of the word 'July' for the word 'October' in line 2 and of the words '30th September' for the words '31st December' in line 4 of Article 17.

(d) By the substitution of the word 'July' for the word 'October' in line 2 of Article 23.

(e) By inserting immediately after Article 25 the following new Article:—

"25.—Where it is proposed to pass a Special Resolution the two meetings may be convened by one and the same notice, and it is to be so objection to such notice that it only convenes the second meeting contingently on the resolution being passed by the requisite majority at the first meeting."

By Order of the General Committee: GEORGE C. N. TINSLEY, Hon. Secretary and Treasurer.

Hongkong, 21st November, 1921 1779

HONGKONG HOTEL CO. LTD.

THE NEW GRILL ROOM will be OPENED FOR DINNER on the Night of 30th November, 1921.

Patrons are, therefore, notified that the present Grill Room will cease to exist as such after 11 p.m. on that date.

Table Booked for St. Andrew's Night will be transferred to the New Grill Room. 1777

REPULSE BAY HOTEL.

ST. ANDREW'S NIGHT

THE DANCE will not be held on WEDNESDAY, 30th November, 1921. 1785

ROYAL HONGKONG YACHT CLUB.

A REGATTA will be held at Repulse Bay on SATURDAY 10th December, 1921 commencing at 8.15 a.m.

The following racing events are open, and may be competed for by any crews from the Army, Navy, Recognised Hong or Club.

Entries to be sent to J. S. McCann, Esq., R.Y.C., North Point.

by December 4th, 1921.

Race Distance Entrance Fee per crew

Senior fours 1 mile \$5.00

Junior fours 1 mile \$5.00

Single Sculls 1 mile \$2.00

Cutters & Whalers 2 miles \$5.00

The Club Racing Yacht and cruiser races will take place at Repulse Bay during the afternoon.

The Hongkong Hotel Band will play in the enclosure where Tea will be obtainable by members and their guests.

Hongkong, 24th November, 1921. 1806

THE CHINA LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY, (1912), LIMITED.

THE THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Office of the Company, 82, GEORGE'S BUILDING, 11th Floor, Victoria, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 10th December, 1921 at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the General Managers for the year ended 30th September 1921, and electing a Consulting Committee and Auditors.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from THURSDAY, the 1st December 1921 until SATURDAY, the 10th December 1921, both days inclusive.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., General Managers.

Hongkong, November 19th 1774

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SMITH, Watson Road, North Point. 1812

TO SECRETARIES OF CLUBS AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS.

ALL preliminary notices of forthcoming meetings, lectures and entertainments, sent for insertion in the news columns of the Hongkong Daily Press, are charged for at the rate of \$1 each, (as announced in May and June of last year) providing that they do not occupy more than four lines. In future if this space is exceeded they will be placed in the advertising columns at the prevailing rates.

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The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, NOVEMBER 29th, 1921.

CHINA QUESTIONS AT WASHINGTON.

We have had it in the cables during the week end that the Far Eastern Committee of the Washington Conference has agreed "in principle" to the withdrawal of foreign Post Offices in China; and also to the abolition of extra-territoriality.

What apparently has happened is that the Chinese Delegation has put before the Conference the Memoranda on these and other subjects for readjustment which China submitted to the Peace Conference at Versailles. "In principle" the Powers agreed to these requests some years ago. China is able to present a case for the withdrawal of foreign post offices and agencies in China which will strike the readers of the memorandum as eminently reasonable. It gives the history of the establishment of these agencies, and sketches also the development of the Chinese Postal Service on Western lines, and the claim is made that China has proved herself fully competent to carry on satisfactorily all the functions of a post office. The Chinese Government is, therefore, of opinion that the time has come when its own postal service should become the sole establishment of the kind carrying on postal work within the limits of the Chinese territory, "as is the rule in every other independent country." When China presented her case at Versailles she submitted that all foreign post offices should be withdrawn from China on or before January, 1921. She argued that the opening of these offices was not based on any treaty provision or concession. We suppose the answer is that this foreign postal administration formed a necessary right under the general powers of extra-territorial jurisdiction. No one now-a-days, we believe, disputes the efficiency of the Chinese Postal Administration which, for seven or eight years past, has been a fully equipped member of the Universal Postal Union, and it does not appear that any great hardship

would be suffered by the foreign communities by the withdrawal of the postal offices and agencies which, generally speaking, we believe, do not cover working expenses. But for the fact that there has been a great increase in the number of Japanese postal agencies in China

in recent years, the Chinese Government would probably not have considered it necessary to raise the question of their withdrawal apart from the general issue of the abolition of extra-territoriality.

Assuming that China has submitted at Washington the same case and similar proposals on the subject of the abolition of consular jurisdiction as she submitted to the Peace Conference at Versailles, the request is that the system shall disappear in China at the expiration of a definite period and upon the fulfilment of certain conditions which include the promulgation of a Criminal, a Civil and a Commercial Code, a Code of Civil Procedure, and a Code of Criminal Procedure, and also the establishment of new Courts in all districts which once formed the chief districts of the old 'perfectional divisions, that is to say, in fact, in all localities where foreigners reside.

China, three years ago, was prepared to undertake that these conditions should be fulfilled by the end of the year 1924. In the meantime she wanted the Powers to give their immediate consent to the trial of Chinese subjects in every mixed case by Chinese Courts without the presence or interference of any consular officer or representative in the procedure of judgment, and also that the warrants issued or judgments delivered by Chinese Courts might be executed within the concession, or within the pre-

dicts of any building belonging to a foreign subject without preliminary examination by any consular or foreign judicial officer. There is no more likelihood of this being conceded of hand by the Washington Conference than it was by the Versailles Conference. The fact that the Far Eastern Committee agrees "in principle" to the abolition of extra-territoriality carries the subject no further than it is carried by the treaties negotiated with China nearly twenty years ago. These concede the abolition of extra-territoriality "in principle," but the Powers require to be satisfied before relinquishing their jurisdiction that Chinese laws and the arrangements for their administration will warrant them in doing so. A sub-Committee at Washington proposes now the appointment of an international committee of jurists to proceed to China to examine the Chinese judicial system, for the purpose of determining if it is sufficiently advanced to warrant the termination of the extra-territorial rights of foreigners. If the Chinese Government has any faith in its own case it can offer no objection to such a course, and none is likely to be offered by the interested Powers.

The motor bus service at Kowloon was started on Saturday and the vehicles appear to be well patronised by Chinese.

A Chinese was knocked down by motor car No. 158, on Sunday evening, in Gascoyne Road. The driver at once took the injured man to hospital in the car and then reported the matter to the police.

A flat at 118, Wing Shing Street, was broken into on the night of the 26th-27th inst., entrance being made through the verandah window. A locked basket was opened with a duplicate key and pieces of jewellery stolen valued at \$420.

Three Chinese were discovered boiling opium in a house in Tai Woo Street, at 12.30 a.m., yesterday morning. The man were arrested by Chief Preventive Officer Watt and brought before Mr. Wood at the Magistracy the same day. They were sent to gaol for three months with hard labour.

Messrs. Grace & Co., dealers in postage stamps, pictorial post cards, religious books, garden seeds, toys, etc., of Wyndham Street, send us an attractive card which they have issued to commemorate the twenty-fifth anniversary of the foundation of their business which was established in Hongkong on November 29th, 1896.

The Shunpo reports that "according to advices received in Diplomatic circles in Peking, General Chang Tso-ling has \$300,000,000 in cash, while the two brothers, General Tsao Kun and Tsao Jui, have \$20,000,000 cash between them." As a Northern contemporary remarks, they all seem to have done quite well in life!

Among the passengers who arrived on the T.K.K. Korea-maru yesterday were Rev. Brother James, Mr. G. L. Dias, and Mr. L. E. Eisig.

Mr. Frank Ellis, the well known circus proprietor, who died recently at Bangkok was sixty-four years of age and had been a circus proprietor for forty-three years. He had been touring the East for the past ten years.

Messrs. Edward Arnold & Co., London, are publishing a book on Hinduism and Buddhism which Sir Charles Eliot has been engaged in writing for some years. The work will be published in three volumes. They were to be issued this month.

It is interesting to note that a new item appears on both sides of the accounts of the British North Borneo Co. This is railway hotels, there being a small balance of receipts over expenditure at £1,536 received, against £1,381 expended.

Don Ramiro Gil de Uribarri, formerly Spanish Minister at Tokyo, died recently at Uribarri, Nagasaki, at the age of 78. Retiring from his position as Minister in Tokyo six or seven years ago, Don Uribarri came to Urakami recently to spend some time at the home of his late wife, who was a native of the village, and during his stay contracted illness from which he died.

It is anticipated that in a month's time the cable companies at Shanghai will be moving from their offices on the Bund to the fine new building in Avenue Edward VII.—the enterprise of the Great Northern Telegraph Co., but also providing accommodation for the Eastern Extension Telegraph Co. The new Telegraph House, on the north side of the Avenue next to the McBain building, is an imposing structure, says the N.C. Daily News, which publishes an illustration of the building, and it adds that, with the Standard Oil Co.'s premises on the plot of ground next in line, will doubtless set a fashion for the transformation of the Avenue into a fine business thoroughfare. The new building, designed and carried out by Messrs. Davies & Brooke, has an extensive frontage, 100ft. x 150ft. in height and is somewhat severe in design.

In view of the great hardship and distress which are caused to the general public at Shanghai, by the continual and rapid rise of rentals of domestic tenements and shops, the Mixed Court Magistrates and Assessors sitting in civil cases, have determined as a temporary measure for the protection of the public to refuse all distress warrants and ejectment orders against Chinese tenants of any domestic tenements whatsoever or of any other premises of a present rateable value not exceeding Tls. 150 or \$200 a month when such are in the opinion of the Court applied for merely for the purpose of enforcing payment of an increased rental in respect of such premises or for the purpose of obtaining possession with a view to reletting; and for the purpose of giving effect to the above decision the present procedure whereby sealing orders are issued in respect of distress warrants on ex parte application of the landlord is temporarily suspended. The Court further reserves to itself the right to consider any special cases on their merits. The notification does not affect special leases or agreements for a term.

More than 30 priests of a religious sect popular among the insurgent Koreans, have been arrested in Korea. According to a statement given out by the police these priests were planning an independence movement simultaneously with the convening of the Washington Conference. The alleged plot was discovered as a result of a sermon which one of these priests made before his congregation, and in which he said that the question of Korean independence would be favourably settled at the Washington Conference. According to the alleged confession which he made at the police station, he had sent out agents to preach insurrection and collect funds for a movement to be started at Washington by the president of the "Korean Government at Shanghai."

With the arrest of these priests, the police started an extensive examination of followers of the sect. A Korean calling himself a priest of the sect, was taken into custody at Moji, recently. Although he stated that his object in visiting Japan was to see his fellow believers in Tokyo, the police are stated to have obtained evidence purporting to show his connection with the "Korean Government at Shanghai."

MR. RASMUSSEN'S RETURN. HIS ADVENTURE WITH THE BANDITS.

A STAY IN HOSPITAL NECESSARY.

Mr. J. Rasmussen, whose release from two months' captivity amongst Chinese bandits was announced yesterday, was brought down from Canton yesterday by the Honam and reached Hongkong about three o'clock yesterday afternoon. He was in the care of a Canton representative of the Asiatic Petroleum Co. and was met at the wharf by his father and mother and a brother; also by Dr. Lyon Brown and Mr. Watson, general manager of the A.P.C.

When the steamer was moored only the parents and the doctor were allowed on board to see Mr. Rasmussen. Dr. Lyon Brown had him taken immediately in a stretcher to a waiting ambulance which took him to the French Hospital. Examination at the Hospital showed that the patient had no fewer than four bullet wounds, though none were very serious. One was a flesh wound in the right hip, another a mere scratch, a third was in the left thigh and the most serious one was in the right calf. It is hoped that all these injuries will be practically healed up in three or four days.

Thanks to his strong constitution the patient's general condition is not so serious as might have been expected after the hardships and privations that he has undergone. He is extremely weak and will need careful nursing and freedom from all worries for some days.

After receiving his wounds, on the day he was taken captive, Mr. Rasmussen was compelled by the brigands to march from one o'clock in the afternoon until midnight. Afterwards in order to escape pursuit, the bandits moved him from place to place in the mountain fastnesses of Kwangsi; at one time he was hidden in a cave. He is unable at present to tell the story of his release; the upshot was that he was set free and handed over to Chinese soldiers and police.

It is interesting that during the whole of his adventures Mr. Rasmussen was accompanied by his faithful Chinese cook-boy who was released with his master on Saturday last.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHINA MAIL"]

THE SMALL-POX EPIDEMIC AT SHANGHAI.

FORMER HONGKONG JOURNALIST'S DEATH.

SHANGHAI, November 28th.

Small-pox is still serious. There are many more foreign and Chinese cases compared with previous years. The latest foreign victim is Mr. Awdry, a reporter on the Shanghai Sunday Times who recently arrived from Hongkong. Practically the whole of the foreign community was vaccinated. Mr. Awdry was ill for one week and died this morning. (Mr. Awdry, who was still quite a young man, was with the Hongkong Telegraph for several months prior to his departure to Shanghai recently. He leaves a mother and sister in New Zealand.)

TYPHOON WARNINGS.

The following telegrams have been received by the American Consulate-General, Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory:—

November 27th, 1 p.m.

Typhoon in about 117 deg. Long. E. 13 deg. Lat. N., moving W.

November 28th, 8.45 a.m.

Cyclone or typhoon W. of Mindoro, moving W. or W.N.W.

November 28th, 2 p.m.

Typhoon in about 115 deg. Long E. 17 deg. Lat. N., inclining northward.

The present series of Chinese postage stamps, introduced in 1913, it is stated will shortly give place to a complete new issue, the preparation of which has already been put in hand by the Government Bureau of Engraving and Printing at Peking. There will be three designs, the first being a representation of Confucius. A camel, the ubiquitous pack animal of Northern China, is to figure on the values from 13 to 50 cents, while the higher denominations will bear a picture of a typical Chinese pagoda. It is reported that the new stamps will be brought into use as soon as the stock of current issue is exhausted.

CABLES.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH ROUTE'S AGENCY.]

WASHINGTON CONFERENCE.

CLEARING THE WAY FOR SOLID

ACHIEVEMENTS.

WASHINGTON, November 28th.

The Conference is unceasingly persevering in its tasks, gradually overcoming the obstacles and clearing the way for solid achievements. The fears expressed abroad of certain Powers trying to wreck the Conference are not seriously regarded as the wreckers would only injure themselves. Japan tenaciously clings to her demand for a ratio of seventy per cent, instead of sixty in capital ships as compared with Britain and America.

THE CHINESE QUESTION.

As regard China, negotiations are progressing satisfactorily. The delegates regard the idea of regulation of the questions of extra-territoriality and mixed tribunals favourably, but they declare that thorough inquiry is necessary into the existing situation. The status of foreign post offices raises the question of reconciling efficiency and security with reasonable Chinese desires, but the success of these undertakings as well as of the more complex questions of financial reorganisation and disarmament will inevitably depend upon the Chinese establishing a Government able to act in the name of the whole of China. It is pointed out that foreign Powers, no matter how well disposed to China, cannot establish an independent Chinese Government and without financial reorganisation, which is impossible except under foreign supervision, no Chinese Government can exercise authority or remain independent of the influence of individual foreign Powers. The Chinese question, therefore, is not yet regarded as capable of an immediate drastic solution.

EARLIER CABLES.

PRESIDENT'S HARDING'S SCHEME

GENERALLY APPROVED.

WASHINGTON, November 28th.

President Harding's opinion in favour of continuing the International Conference, is universally approved. It is pointed out unofficially that Britain has always been most anxious to participate in any movement to promote the peace of the world. The President's suggestion, however, is felt at present to be more or less an American domestic question on which it would not be proper to express an opinion until the details are worked out and Congress has drafted a scheme fully approved by the American people.

ADMIRAL BEATTY OPTIMISTIC.

OTTAWA, November 27th.

Addressing the Canadian Club, Lord Beatty said the fact that he was able to accept their invitation indicated that on naval questions all went well at Washington. The governing principles were universally accepted; therefore if the Conference were to close to-morrow it would have accomplished something towards releasing the world from the great burden of armaments. The limits imposed were not derogatory to the dignity of the British Empire, which on the sea would be as safe in the future as in the past.

M. VIVIANI ON ADMISSION OF

GERMANY.

WASHINGTON, November 27th.

Asked with regard to the French attitude towards the proposal to admit Germany to the present and future Conferences, M. Viviani replied that France would refrain from discussing the question until "those who violated human rights manifest a sincere repentance for a long period."

REPORT CONCERNING M. BRIAND

DENIED.

PARIS, November 27th.

The Italian Minister for Foreign Affairs, the Marquis de Della Torretta, read in the Chamber and the Senate a telegram from Signor Schanzer emphatically denying the report about M. Briand knocking the Italian Army.

The Premier Baron Bonomi, uttered a regret that Italian newspapers dared to publish such a false and ridiculous report.—Havas.

FRENCH GOVERNMENT TO

INVESTIGATE.

The newspapers state that the French Government considers the Franco-Italian incident closed, but has telegraphed to Washington asking that an inquiry be held in regard to the source of the false information published there.

LATEST CABLES.

FAMINE STRICKEN RUSSIA.

NO CHANCE OF SAVING MILLIONS

OF SUFFERERS.

LONDON, November 28th.

Correspondents paint gloomy pictures of famine-stricken Russia. It now appears that there is no chance of saving millions of sufferers. The Volga is now closed leaving starving people in the famine districts blockaded by winter which bars the only way of escape. Relief is only capable by sledge, but many horses are dying from lack of fodder. It is now expected that it will be impossible to harness a sufficient number of sleighs to convey the available supplies to destitute villages.

The League of Nations has appointed Sir Samuel Hoare, M.P., Deputy High Commissioner for the care of Russian refugees in Europe, as Dr. Nansen, who was in charge of this work, is overworked and requires assistance.

EARLIER CABLES.

ARMY OF OCCUPATION,

AMERICAN TROOPS SAILING FOR

HOME.

ANTWERP, November 27th.

The American transport *Canigny*, bound for America with six hundred soldiers of the American Army of occupation and the bodies of eight hundred American soldiers killed in France, and other transports with more American detachments will sail shortly.

Le Journal states that the American army of occupation will be reduced to seven thousand men.

THE WIESBADEN

AGREEMENT.

BRITISH NOTE TO FRANCE

EXPRESSES CONCERN.

PARIS, November 27th.

Britain has sent a Note to France asking by what means France proposes to safeguard Germany's other creditors if the Wiesbaden agreement is enforced. The Note declares that Britain views with concern France's delay in ratifying the financial Convention of August 13th.

ENGLISH NATIONALS AT

CILICIA.

WARSHIP FOR THEIR

REPARATION.

PARIS, November 27th.

The British Ambassador at Paris, talking with M. Bonnevay, the acting Premier, informed him that the London Cabinet proposed to send a warship to embark English nationals wanting to leave Cilicia.—Havas.

KIPLING HONOURED.

LONDON, November 27th.

Mr. Rudyard Kipling has received the diploma of doctor of letters from the University of Strasbourg.—Havas.

ITALY'S UNEMPLOYMENT

PROBLEMS.

PUBLIC WORKS THAT DEVELOP

THE NATIONAL RESERVES.

The Italian Government is meeting its

problem of unemployment by setting the

idle men to work to develop to the

utmost the natural resources of the country.

The sum of 700,000,000 lire has been

devoted to public works, and about another

100,000,000 lire has been assigned to land

reclamation. These works are being

carried out largely by private

initiative and by conscripts, to whom the

Government grants subsidies and

concessions.

Funds for these enterprises are obtained

from banks.

Another 150,000,000 lire will be spent

on improving the telegraph and telephone

systems. And in addition, the Government

has authorised the laying of a submarine

cable so as to obtain direct communications with Spain, Greece, Brazil,

Uruguay, and Argentina, thus rendering Italy independent of foreign

cable companies.

The development of Italy's water

horse-power is proceeding rapidly. Before

the war, she obtained about 935,000 power

from that source. Since then the total

horse-power has been increased to 1,750,000.

Another important industrial project

is the reclamation of the Pontine

marshes, which cover about 150,000 acres

between Rome and Naples. This land

heretofore has been submerged for five

months each year by torrents which

poured down from the neighbouring

mountains, and stagnating on the land,

converted that area into a dangerous

flood trap.

The company organized with a capital

of 50,000,000 lire to reclaim this

section has been in operation about one

year and has reclaimed about 7,750 acres

and made them into fertile wheat lands

or farms for growing tomatoes.

WASHINGTON CONFERENCE.

THE VIEWS OF CHINA'S FOREIGN

MINISTER.

H.E. Dr. W. W. Yen, Minister of

Foreign Affairs, Republic of China, con-

tributes the following article to a special

number of a periodical called "The

Weekly Review of the Far East:—

In her reply accepting President

Harding's invitation to the Washington

Conference, China signified to the world

that she would adopt a broad and con-

ciliatory spirit at its meetings. China has

also evinced her readiness to co-operate,

under suitable safeguards, with the

Powers in all questions wherein she is

vitaly concerned, in order to help to

make the Conference for the limitation

of armament a success. There can be

only deplorable results from the race for

naval and military supremacy, for,

should it continue, the peoples of the

Far East will be drawn into the vortex

of misery and suffering, and it is China's

duty to avert such a catastrophe, if she

can.

WHAT THE CHINESE THINK OF THE

CONFERENCE.

Broadly speaking, there are two views

of the Washington Conference.

The first view is highly optimistic.

There are many who hope that the Con-

ference will remove all the disadvan-

tages and inequalities under which China

is placed in the foreign-and-domestic

relations. In other words, that China

will regain all that she has lost, and

will be placed on an equal footing with

the other Powers.

The second view is profoundly pes-

simistic. There are also people who

have little faith in the Conference,

which, in their opinion, is intended only

to enable the great Powers to re-adjust

amicably the conflict of interests in the

Far East for their own ends, without

regard to the weak or smaller nations.

They gloomily forebode that the interests

and rights of China will be the subject

of dissection and partition at the Con-

ference. International control, if not of

the whole of China's administration, at

least of her finances, is a prospect for

which the Chinese people must be pre-

pared. Will China emerge from the

Conference a second Egypt or a second

Turkey? The picture before their minds

is gloomy.

The more reasonable view is neither

the one nor the other. The American

Government in calling the Conference is

no doubt imbued with the desire to help

China, and at the same time to reconcile

the interests of the Powers in China.

INTERNATIONAL CONTROL OF CHINA.

The international control of China's

administration for reasons which are too

evident, cannot become a reality. Not

only will it fail to achieve its objects,

but will also endanger the permanent

peace of the Far East. The same may

be said in a less degree of purely foreign

financial control. No one wishes to deny

the unsatisfactory conditions prevailing

in China, but the Conference must con-

sider more deeply the troubles in China,

which are more superficial than real,

temporary than permanent, contingent

than fundamental. The Republic of

China has had so far only ten years to

adjust itself to new conditions. The

Revolution upset all authority, political

unities, traditions, and discipline.

Social and moral restraints have lost

their influence. It has afforded un-

scrupulous officers and politicians to

seize power and ignore the rights of the

people. At present, the people are help-

less to offer any effective opposition, but

the time will come when the sanctions

of public and private morality will be

re-established and when the people will

become the masters of the situation.

PRESENT GOVERNMENT NOT ENTIRELY

RESPONSIBLE FOR EXISTING SITUATION.

Much has been said against the Peking

Government. But to be fair one must

remember that it is heir to the ills which

had their birth ten years ago, reaching

their climax under the present adminis-

tration. Moreover, the Central Govern-

ment exercises more authority than most

people think, and does put a certain

amount of restraint upon military lead-

ers, who, if it did not exist, would have

long ago brought North China into inter-

necine war and anarchy.

The Conference in making decisions

which will affect the destinies of China

for decades and not for months or years,

must not be led astray by present un-

satisfactory conditions, which are tran-

sient and not deep-rooted.

REFORMS IN CHINA.

In China the reforms have not, as in

other countries, come much from the

government to the people. On the con-

trary, they have rather ascended from

the people to the government. Hence the

progress has been uneven, irregular and

sometimes spasmodic, and it takes a

longer time to attain success and achieve-

ment. But reforms, to secure any solid

permanency, should proceed in the long

run from the masses to those in pow-

er. It will be observed that the coast

provinces which have had the advantage of

longer intercourse with Europeans, have

more progress to point to. Their

than that of the hinterland provinces.

The contrary is also true of the northern

and southern provinces. A successful

government for China would, therefore,

be wise to regulate the progress in the

South so as not to let it outrun the

conservative element in the North and

West. It ought to be the duty of the

government to encourage and assist the

more backward provinces. On the other

hand, the progressive provinces should

not look down upon and abandon the

less fortunate ones. In short, the re-

forms in China should not be entirely

from the top downward, nor upward to

the top, but should be a movement in

both directions.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

HELIGOLAND.

IS IT OF ANY STRATEGIC VALUE?

The demolition of the fortifications of

Heligoland are now said to have been

satisfactorily carried out, and the special

Commission which has been watching

the progress of the work is returning to

England in the light cruiser *Delhi*.

Naturally this country is more directly

interested than any other in the dis-

armament of this ocean fastness. By

many the view is held that the strategic

value of Heligoland, either to Germany

or to ourselves, was greatly exaggerated,

and experience of the war seemed rather

to support this idea.

Heligoland served the Germans as an

advanced base for destroyers and sub-

marines and an airship station. But the

value of an advanced base such a com-

paratively short distance from the coast

frontier did not prove of much advan-

tage. The Germans ringed the island

with mines for defensive purposes after

the battle of Heligoland. We did the

same thing so as to bottle up the

fortifications as a naval shelter, and the

end of it was that the island became so

perilous for either friend or foe to ap-

proach that it had a pretty dull time.

The heavy artillery mounted upon it was

seldom fired during the war. It was

often asked why our Fleet did not bomb-

ard it, the answer is that it was not

worth while.

We could not possibly have done any

material damage to the massive batteries

without suffering injury, and probably

very considerable injury, to the ships

which attacked the island. Far removed

as it was from the track of our sea com-

munications, there was never any strate-

gic reason for our vessels to approach

Heligoland. Doubtless it was the most

powerful sea fortress in the world, but

it remained impotent throughout the

war for the simple reason that we never

gave it tremendous armament a chance

to come into action. Whether we should

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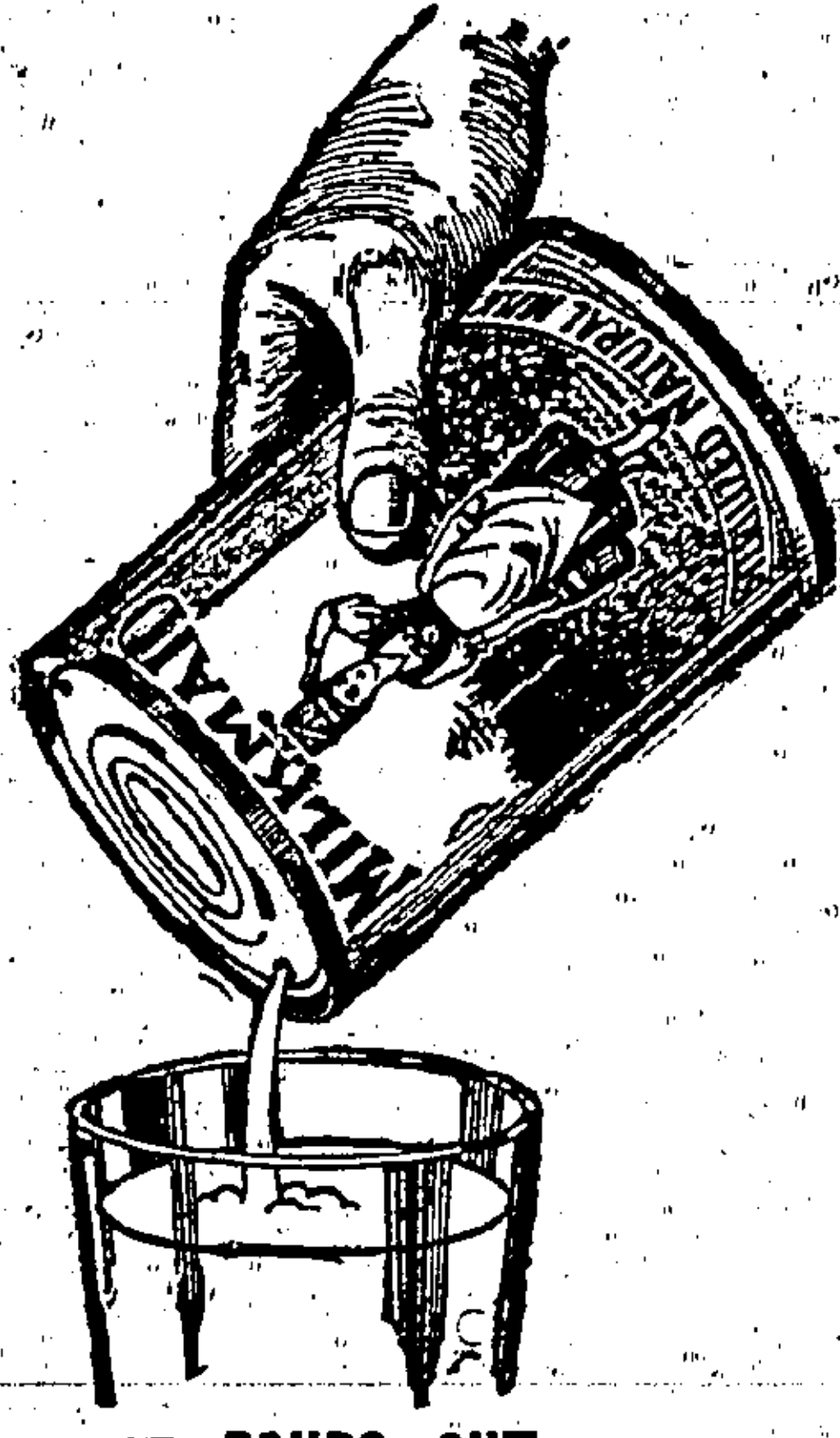
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SHIPPING INDUSTRY. SUPREMACY MENACED.

SIR W. NOBLE AND THE REMEDY.

Sir William Noble, Bt., delivered the presidential address at the general meeting of the North-East Coast Institution of Engineers and Shipbuilders, held at Newcastle-on-Tyne on October 14th. Referring to the position of the Mercantile Marine, Sir William Noble said they were proud of their merchant navy before the war, but it was the searchlight of the war which revealed its true relation to the life of the nation. As a matter of sober fact, a predominant mercantile marine was necessary for the safety and well-being of the whole community. No one could view any decline in the maritime supremacy of this country without alarm. When war broke out in August, 1914, the world's steam tonnage was 42,500,000 tons gross. Of this total the United Kingdom tonnage was represented by nearly 10,000,000 tons—44 per cent. of the whole, but in real efficiency a much higher percentage. All nations were dependent on us. As a matter of fact, 30 per cent. of the trade between foreign countries was carried in British bottoms, and the work of the British mercantile marine represented a cash value in invisible exports of something like \$100,000,000 as a contribution to the national resources.

What was our position to-day? During the war British tonnage decreased by 13 per cent., but the actual reduction in the efficiency of our mercantile marine was a great deal more than the face value of this percentage figure. Our heaviest losses were amongst the largest and most up-to-date of our merchant fleet, and although United Kingdom steam tonnage was now over 10 million tons gross, some 400,000 tons gross more than it was in 1914, it was not nearly as efficient for transportation purposes as it was before the war. Whereas in 1914 the tonnage owned in the United Kingdom represented 44 per cent. of the world's total steam tonnage, it represented to-day less than 35 per cent. of the world's tonnage. This, of course, was due in the main to the enormous expansion of the sea-going tonnage of the United States, which since 1914 had increased by nearly 10 million tons gross, or by 57 per cent. France had increased her mercantile marine by over a million tons gross, and Japan by nearly 1 1/2 million tons gross. Our merchant navy therefore was relatively much weaker than it was in 1914 to compete for the world's seaborne commerce, and it behoved us seriously to consider this disquieting fact and set about regaining our old position. The importance of this to the population of the United Kingdom could not be over-estimated. The prosperity of all classes was involved in the maintenance of our merchant sea power; the development of the Empire as a world force making for peace and justice was impossible without it.

Speaking as a shipowner to shipbuilders, ship-repairers, and engineers, he said deliberately that they could not succeed without their help, and the assistance of the men employed in shipbuilding, ship-repairing, and marine engineering. "To a very large extent," he added, "the future of our country and of our Empire lies in the hands of those who are engaged in these industries, and the measure of courage with which employers and employed face the hard economic facts of world trade and world competition will be the measure of our success. It will be no easy task to make good, and this can only be done by united action and close co-operation between masters and men based upon an understanding of the true position. The shipping industry ranks, after agriculture, as the largest of our national commercial pursuits. There is more capital locked up in it, and more people are employed in the navigation and construction of ships, their engines and fittings, than any other trade of the country, excepting the tillage of the soil. Before the war we were the greatest shipbuilding and marine engineering nation in the world. During the twenty years up to 1913, the world produced 25 million tons gross of steam tonnage, and the United Kingdom provided two-thirds of that. There was a progressive increase in output in the United Kingdom from 700,000 tons gross in 1884 to nearly two million tons gross in 1913, and 2,055,624 tons gross in 1920. In 1894 the output of British yards represented 81 per cent. of the world's output. In 1913 it represented 88 per cent. Other nations were beginning seriously to compete with us. In 1919 we only produced 22 per cent. of the world's output and in 1920 35 per cent. But, just as in shipping, so in shipbuilding and ship-repairing, we are faced to-day with foreign competition such as we never experienced before the war. The inevitable result is that our shipbuilding supremacy is now seriously menaced, and we are faced with the necessity of producing the best quality ship in the quickest time and at the cheapest rate. This can only be done by a realisation of the position by the employers and employed and by active co-operation of all concerned in the production of ships.

SECURITY AND CONFIDENCE NEEDED.
However, although the industry is threatened with serious competition, we may still claim to be the greatest shipbuilding nation. Unfortunately, both the shipping industry and the shipbuilding and marine engineering industry are in a most depressed condition. Ships are laid up, ships have largely ceased to be built, and thousands of men are unemployed. And the cause is not far to seek. Neither employers nor employed are wholly to be blamed. If blame is to be borne at all, it must be borne by the community as a whole. For the depression is almost entirely the result of the war. Further, it is a world slump. Our only light in the darkness—and it is not a very illuminating one—is that other countries are apparently just as badly off as ourselves, and we still have time in which to grasp the situation and to make the necessary readjustments, in front of our competitors. To this end we must concentrate our minds and direct our energies, and I believe signs are not wanting that we are learning our lesson in the hard time of adversity which uneconomic conditions have

(Continued at foot of next column.)

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brought upon us. To recover our equilibrium we need security and confidence. Nothing but real peace will restore the security and confidence we need. Peace is the urgent political problem of the world. It is not less the urgent industrial problem. We used to talk during the war of saving the world for democracy. To-day we want to save democracy for the world, and it can only be done by industrial peace. War between civilised nations is a mad and stupid thing. Strikes and lock-outs in the industrial world are just as mad and just as stupid. There is always a serious loss of wealth-producing power, a loss which falls primarily upon both employers and employed, and in the end on the nation at large.

Much has been done in the past to prevent stoppages by regularised agreements between associations of employers and trade unions, and I look to an extension of such means of negotiation in the future. Confidence and consideration on both sides enable good relations to be established. These fundamentals can only result from a right understanding of each other's point of view, and this will come when both sides appreciate their mutual responsibility for the well-being of industry. The real interests of employers and employed are identical. The one is both the servant and the common paymaster—the buyer. It is just as much to the advantage of the one as of the other that production should be increased to the utmost limit. We can only succeed in bringing prosperity to the people, in improving their standard of life, by becoming a productively efficient community. You cannot have a higher standard of life without having the true aspirations of labour, but they can only be realised with the full co-operation of capital. Capital must not look upon these things as mere machines. The ideal at which we should aim is that of a great commonwealth in which all citizens develop to the full their varying capacities, and in which each willingly co-operates with his fellows. To make a better world we want better men and women who seek the great principles of justice, not simply between employer and employed, but between man and man, and who strive for a policy, sane in its outlook, constructive in its working, and wide enough to include the great ideal of a better England to which, through blood and tears, through failures and mistakes innumerable, we are, I believe, moving slowly and painfully, but nevertheless surely."

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The Fact That The Story by Courtney Ryley Cooper was read by thousand in the Red Book Magazine.

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WEATHER REPORT.

November 28th 1921.—Warning to Hongkong, Coast Ports, &c.—A typhoon of unknown intensity within 120 miles of Lat. 17 deg. N. and Long. 117 deg. E., moving North November 28th, at 12.00.—Pressure has decreased moderately from Hongkong to Formosa and at Weihaiwei. It is now highest over the Sea of Japan.

A secondary has formed to the West of Luzon. It appears to be moving northward. Cyclonic gales may be expected to the S.E. of Hongkong.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since January 1st, 97.12 inches, against an average of 81.86 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

Direction	Forecast
Hongkong to Gap Rock	N. winds, fresh; dy.
Formosa Channel	Northerly 's
South coast of China between (The same)	No. 1.
Hongkong and Lantau (The same)	No. 1.
South coast of China between (The same)	No. 1.
Hongkong and Hainan (The same)	No. 1.

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S.S. "NIPPON"	... sailing on or about 10th December.
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MARU MARU	... Friday, 20th Jan., at 11 a.m.

HAMBURG, via LONDON & ROTTERDAM.

LIVERPOOL via MARSEILLES.

KAMAKURA MARU ... Wednesday, 7th Dec.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday

Island, Townsville & Brisbane.

TANGO MARU	... Tuesday, 20th Dec., at 11 a.m.
NIKKO MARU	... Tuesday, 17th Jan., at 11 a.m.
AKI MARU	... Tuesday, 14th Feb., at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK, via PANAMA & CUBAN PORTS.

TOBA MARU ... Monday, 26th Dec.

NEW YORK via SUEZ.

TSUYAMA MARU ... End of December.

RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS & BUENOS AIRES via CAPE.

BOMBAY via Singapore, Penang and Colombo.

KAGA MARU ... Wednesday, 7th Dec.

AWA MARU (calling Saigon) ... Sunday, 18th Dec.

CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.

TSUSHIMA MARU ... Sunday, 11th Dec.

NAGASAKI KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

NIKKO MARU ... Friday, 16th Dec., at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

KIKI MARU ... Wednesday, 30th Nov., at 11 a.m.

YAMAGATA MARU ... Thursday, 1st Dec.

YAMAGATA MARU ... Saturday, 10th Dec.

MISHIMA MARU ... Tuesday, 13th Dec., at 11 a.m.

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DIVINITY OF CHRIST.
MODERN CHURCHMEN'S
ATTITUDE.

The attitude adopted by modern Churchmen in regard to the question of the divinity of Christ was the subject dealt with by the Dean of Durham (Bishop Welldon) in the course of the

sermon he preached in Durham Cathedral on October 17th. The preacher stated it was upon the divinity of Christ that the Church needed to exist. "I do not wish to use hard language," went on Bishop Welldon, "but it seems to me that when the modern Churchmen speak of a belief in the divinity of Christ they are using the word divinity in a wholly unnatural sense. They mean by it no more than that He was divine in the sense in which Shakespeare or Raphael were divine. You have apprehended that I think the theory of modern Churchmanship as to the person of Jesus Christ is wrong, but it may be right. Time will show. I do not wish to communicate modern Churchmen. The Church of England welcomes light. She does not seek to stamp out inquiry, and so long as modern Churchmen feel that they can align the articles and use the liturgy of the Church, repeat the creeds and officiate in the Order of Holy Communion, God forbid that I should make their position in the Church more difficult than it is at present. All that I have tried to show—and it is a fact of which they themselves seem to be unaware—is that all the Christianity which remains to them is but a shadow of the faith which has been the hope and the life of Christendom in all ages."

LIFE ON THE MOON.

DENSE FOLIAGE ARISES WITH THE DAWN.

Life exists on the moon's surface, according to Professor W. H. Pickering, the famous astronomer, who has just completed a new examination of the moon through the medium of photographs he took between August, 1920, and February, 1921, at Harvard University Observatory, Mandelville, Jamaica. Mr. Pickering centred a telescopic camera on the moon's crater known as Eratosthenes II, having a circumference of thirty-seven miles.

Hundreds of pictures were taken, which Mr. Pickering says prove that vast fields of foliage grow with unprecedented rapidity when day dawns on the lunar surface, and after reaching full bloom disappear in a maximum period of eleven days. Mr. Pickering says photographs also show that great blizzards sweep across the moon, volcanoes are in eruption, and moisture, mist, and fog are present.

"We find there a living world lying at our very doors, where life somewhat resembles that on Mars, but is entirely unlike anything on our planet which the astronomical profession has utterly neglected and ignored," says the professor.

NATIONAL GREETINGS.

"Konichi-wa," literally "This is a day," says one polite Japanese, greeting another, neither pondering on the words, but both respecting the intent of the salutation.

A Kansas paper reviews the salutations of other lands saying:

"How do you do?" the American or Englishman greets a friend, and the puzzled Swede, translating literally, shakes his head as he asks in his own mind, "How does he do what?" Since all the world is accustomed to thinking its own particular habits quite natural, it does not occur to the Scandinavian that there is something equally incomplete about his greeting a friend with the question, "How are you?"

"How do you carry yourself?" inquires the courteous Frenchman, and "How do you stand?" is the solemn interrogation of the Italian. "How do you find yourself?" is the German form, while the Hollander is rather more logical with their greeting of "How do you fare?" than other peoples who attempt to make their inquiries all-embracing, covering both affairs and physical well-being. "How do you have yourself?" is the Polish of it, and "How do you live on?" is Russian.

The polite Chinaman gets right down to essentials and asks, "How is your stomach?" while the proper thing in Egypt is, "How do you perspire?" The latter is obviously quite to the point, when it is considered how essential to health is copious perspiration in Egypt.

The Persians alone do not put their greeting in the form of a question, their stately salutation being the expression of a hope and having both a physical and symbolic significance: "May thy shadow never be less!"

AGE DEFENDS YOUTH.

"Young girls of to-day must not be judged by girls of fifty years ago. During the past few years, and in the terrible war, they had an abnormal outlook on life. Yet they were the comrades of men, and their perception was quickened."

This was the view expressed recently by Dr. Clifford, the eminent Free Churchman, on the eve of his eighty-fifth birthday.

"I say decidedly," Dr. Clifford added, "that there is a definite advance in both the young man and young woman of to-day compared with what the young man and young woman were forty years ago."

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SHANGHAI via SWATOW	... "HANGSANG" ... Fri. 2nd Dec. D'light
MANILA	... "YUENSANG" ... Fri. 2nd Dec. 3 p.m.
HAIPHONG via HOIHOW	... "TAKSANG" ... Fri. 2nd Dec. 10 a.m.
BANGKOK via SWATOW	... "LEESANG" ... Sun. 4th Dec. D'light
KORE	... "CHAKSANG" ... Tues. 6th Dec. D'light
SANDAKAN	... "HINSANG" ... Tues. 6th Dec. Noon

CALCUTTA LINE:—This Line affords regular sailings to Ulsatta, Paung and Singapore; returning from Calcutta steamers proceed via Straits and Hongkong to Japan, occasionally calling at Shanghai. All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and Fans and carry a fully-qualified Surgeon.

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MANILA LINE:—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE:—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Hoihow when convenient.

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M.V. "GLENLUCE"	... 21st Dec.	

HOMEWARDS.

Vessel	Leaves Hongkong	Discharges
S.S. "GLENIFFER"	13th Dec.	GLENGLYLE, LONDON, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG

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For freight or further particulars please apply to—

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Telephone No. 215 sub-ex. 22 and 2696.

Cable Address
Kawakisa, Kobe
Bentley's A.R.C. 5th Rd.
and Scott's Codes.

Telephone: Sansemy
2344 2922.

KAWASAKI KISEN KAISHA

(KAWASAKI STEAMSHIP CO.)

CAPITAL PAID-UP . . . ¥20,000,000

President: Mr. Y. KAWASAKI

Vice-President: Mr. K. MATSUOKA

Managing Director: Mr. MATSUYAMA

as Company has on hand a Large Number of

NEW CARGO STEAMERS

ALWAYS READY FOR

CHARTERS of all descriptions.

The following are comprised in the Company's Fleet:—

Eleven steamers of 9,100 tons each deadweight.

And under the Company's Management:—

Twenty steamers of about 8,100 tons deadweight each;

Two steamers of about 6,400 tons deadweight each;

(Belonging to the Kawasaki Dockyard Co., Ltd.)

For Charter Rates and all other particulars apply to the

KAWASAKI KISEN KAISHA.

No. 8, Bays Road, Kobe.

AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE

NEW YORK via Suez

Subject to change without notice.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.
INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, FLAOGA RAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH, CAPE TOWN direct or with transshipment at CALCUTTA and/or COLOMBO.

For particulars apply to—

THE BANK LINE LTD.,
Managing Agents.

ELLERMAN LINE

ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT & PASSENGER SERVICE
FOR EAST/UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT.S.S. "CITY OF GLASGOW" 6th Dec. London, Rotterdam & Hamburg
S.S. "KAZEMBE" 19th Dec. London, Rotterdam & Hamburg

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SERVICE

S.S. "CITY OF MANCHESTER" 30th Feb. London
S.S. "CITY OF SIMLA" 1st Middle March London
Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of freight and passage rates apply to—

THE BANK LINE LTD.,

or REISS & Co., CANTON.

General Agents.

NEW YORK DIRECT

Joint Service of the

"BLUE FUNNEL" LINE

OCEAN S.S. CO., LTD., and CHINA MUTUAL S.S. CO., LTD.

AND

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.)

Sailings from Hongkong.

S.S. "KATUNA" via Suez Canal 10th Dec.
S.S. "KNIGHT OF THE GARTER" via Suez Canal 20th Dec.

* Calls at Boston if sufficient inducement offers.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.
Subject to change without notice.

For freight and particulars apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, or THE BANK LINE LTD., HONGKONG & CANTON.
REISS & Co., CANTON.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION STEAMER & DISPLACEMENT SAILING DATE

SHANGHAI, KUBE & YOKOHAMA "ANGKOR" 12,000 On or about 2nd Dec.
"PORTHOS" 10,000 On or about 17th Dec.MARSEILLES via HAI-PHONG, SAIGON, SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, SUEZ & PORT SAID "AMAZONE" 11,000 On or about 8th Dec.
"P. LECAT" 20,000 On or about 18th Dec.

For full particulars regarding sailings, etc., apply to—

R. BODENFUSHER,
Acting Agent,
Queen's Building.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First-Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in staterooms, 34 Saloons, and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW
AND RETURN

(Occupying 9 or 10 Days.)

S.S. "SHALONG" Capt. W. Cooper TUESDAY, Nov. 29th, at 12 Noon.
S.S. "SHAHONG" Capt. W. C. Pasmore FRIDAY, Dec. 2nd, at 12 Noon.
S.S. "SHACHING" Capt. J. E. Thomson TUESDAY, Dec. 6th, at 12 Noon.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Elake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & CO.,
General Managers.P. & O., British India
Apcar and
Eastern & Australian
Lines

(COMPANIES Incorporated in ENGLAND).

MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES

STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, ORYON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE, EUROPE, ETC.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL SAILINGS (South)

S.S.	Tonnage	From Hongkong (approx)	Destination
"LAHORE"	5,300	4th Dec	Singapore Colombo & Bombay
"SOMALI"	6,700	10th Dec	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"DINERA"	5,800	20th Dec	Singapore, Colombo & Bombay
"NEILOR"	7,000	24th Dec	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"DONGOLA"	8,000	7th Jan. 1922	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"EGYPT"	7,441	18th Jan.	B'way, Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"KASHMIR"	8,841	21st Jan.	
"NAGOYA"	8,854	18th Feb.	
"KASHGAR"	8,840	4th Mar.	
"KHYA"	9,017	18th Mar.	
"DEWARHA"	8,098	1st Apr.	
"NOVARA"	8,850	15th Apr.	
"KALYAN"	8,987	29th Apr.	
"PLASSY"	7,948	13th May	

BRITISH INDIA - APCAR SAILINGS (South)

"EURYALUS"	3,600	4th Dec	Singapore only
"ARRATON APCAR"	4,500	5th Dec	Calcutta via Singapore, etc.

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

"EASTERN"	4,000	18th Dec	Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney & Melbourne.
"ARAFURA"	6,000	9th Jan.	

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

"TAKADA"	7,000	8th Dec	Shanghai and Kobe.
"DUNDEE"	5,300	10th Dec	Shanghai only.
"DONGOLA"	8,000	18th Dec	Shanghai and Japan.
"ARAFURA"	6,000	20th Dec	Yokohama direct.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

* Cargo only.
1st Saloon Passengers may travel by R.M.S. Company's Steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of their P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Colombo.
All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.
Parcels Measuring not more than 2 1/2 ft. x 2 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.
For Further Information, Passages, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to—MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
22, Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG.
Agents.O. S. K.
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

LONDON, HAMBURG, ROTTERDAM & ANTWERP—Monthly direct service via Singapore and For. Said.
"ATLAS MARU" Thursday, 15th Dec.BUENOS AIRES—RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, DURBAN & CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE, PASSENGER SERVICE.
"CHICAGO MARU" Tuesday, 13th Dec.BOMBAY & COLOMBO—REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE via SINGAPORE
"GANGES MARU" (taking passengers) Monday, 5th Dec.
"KASADO MARU" Thursday, 22nd Dec.DELI & BANGKOK via SAIGON & SINGAPORE—Regular Monthly PASSENGER SERVICE.
"KISHU MARU" (omitting Deli) Wednesday, 7th Dec.EYDNY & MELBOURNE—Monthly service taking cargo to New Zealand and Pacific Islands.
VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE & TACOMA—Via Shanghai and Yokohama—Regular fortnightly PASSENGER SERVICE touching at intermediate ports in Japan and taking cargo to OVERLAND PORTS U.S.A. in connection with Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway."HAWAII MARU" Sunday, 4th Dec.
"ALABAMA MARU" Tuesday, 20th Dec.NEW YORK via PANAMA—Regular monthly service via Japan Ports, San Francisco, Panama and Cuban Ports.
"HAGUE MARU" Middle of Jan.NEW ORLEANS LINE via SUEZ.
"SUMATRA MARU" Middle of Feb.JAPAN PORTS—Kobe & Yokohama via Shanghai
"ARGON MARU" Wednesday, 30th Nov.

KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive and depart from the O.R.K. wharf near the Harbour Office.

"AMAKU MARU" Sunday, 4th Dec.

TAKAO via SWATOW & AMOY.
For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—
Y. YABUDA, Manager,
No. 1, Queen's Building.
Tel. Nos. 144 & 745.

AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS

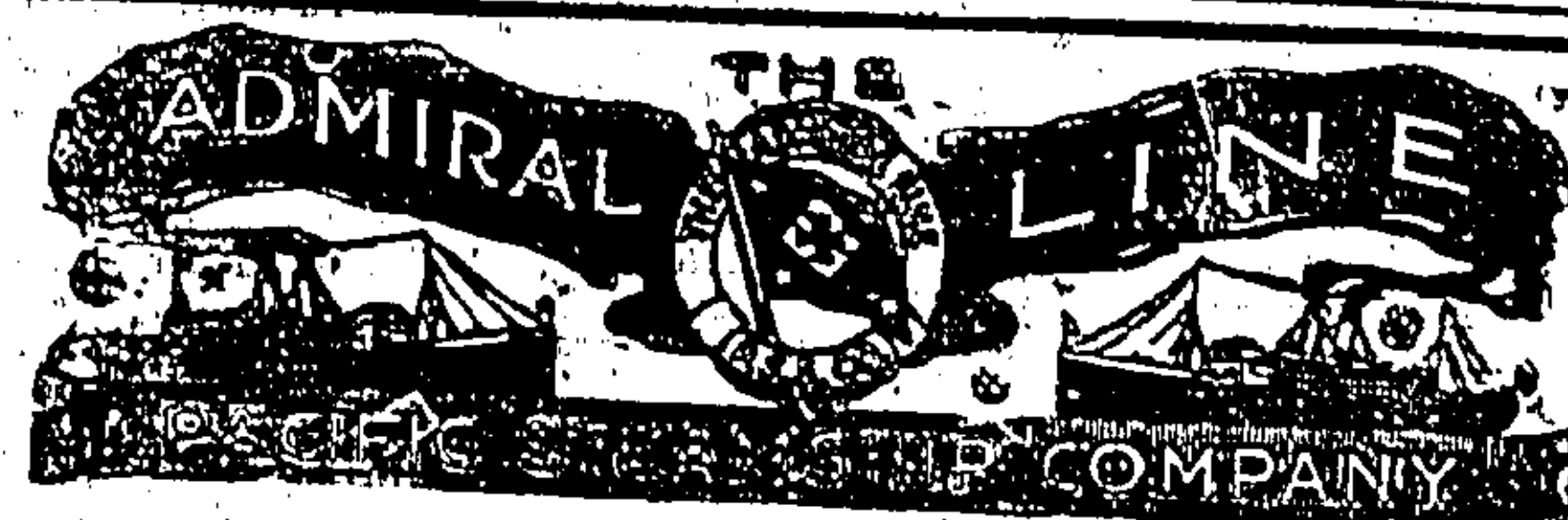
Steamer	Sailings & Melbourne via Port	For Hongkong for Australia
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This Steamer is fitted with latest machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice Fresh Provisions, etc., and has superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State Rooms. A fully qualified Doctor is carried. Refreshments. Cargo booked through all Australian, New Zealand & Trans-Pacific Ports.
For freight and passage apply to— BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE Agents.C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

SWATOW & BANGKOK	"KWANGCHOW"	On 29th Nov. 10 A.M.	To Sai.
SHANGHAI	"SUITANG"	On 29th Nov. Noon	
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"CHINHUA"	On 30th Nov. 10 A.M.	
SWATOW, AMOY, SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"LINAN"	On 30th Nov. Noon	
TILATAP	"TAIKOOWANY"	On 30th Nov. Noon	
SHANGHAI	"SINANG"	On 1st Dec. Noon	
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAI	"SINGCHOW"	On 1st Dec. 4 P.M.	
SHANGHAI & FUKOW	"SHANGHAI"	On 3rd Dec. 4 P.M.	
WEDDING, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	"KUEICHOW"	On 4th Dec. 4 P.M.	
KASILA, CESHU & LLOIL	"TAMING"	On 8th Dec. 4 P.M.	
SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGER, MAILS and CARGO.		On 17th Dec. Noon	

For Freight or Passage apply to— BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.



PASSENGER AND FREIGHT SERVICE

FOR VICTORIA VANCOUVER, SEATTLE
From Hongkong Arrive Seattle

FREIGHT & PASSENGER SERVICE.

S.S. "KEYSTONE STATE"	... sailing ...	arrive Seattle
S.S. "SILVER STATE"	... for Manila direct Nov. 29th.	
S.S. "KEYSTONE STATE"	... Dec. 10th for Seattle	Dec. 30th.
S.S. "SILVER STATE"	... Dec. 30th for Seattle	Jan. 20th.
S.S. "PINETREE STATE"	... for Manila direct Jan. 3rd.	
S.S. "PINETREE STATE"	... Jan. 14th for Seattle	Feb. 3rd.

FOR PORTLAND DIRECT

(Calling at Manila, Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama)
S.S. "ABERCOS" ... Dec. 7th.
* Cargo only. Bills of Lading issued to Overland Common points.
Passenger and Freight Particulars.

THE ADMIRAL LINE

Telephones 2477 & 2478. 5th Floor, Union Building. [71]

THE ADMIRAL LINE
PACIFIC STEAMSHIP CO.

REGULAR SERVICE

SAIGON-SINGAPORE-BATAVIA
and other JAVA PORTS.

S.S. "CADARETTA" ... Sailing Nov. 29th.

S.S. "LAKE ONAWA" ... Sailing Dec. 20th.

OPERATED FOR ACCOUNT OF U.S.S. BOARD.

OFFICES

5th Floor, Union Building, Telephone 2477 & 2478. PASSENGER OFFICE, QUEEN'S BUILDING, 2, Ice House St.

SERVICE to UNITED STATES

For NEW YORK and/or BOSTON via Panama.

S.S. "WEST HIMROD" (via Panama) 29th Nov.
S.S. "WYTHEVILLE" (via Panama) Dec. 29th.

For freight space and particulars apply to—

BARBER STEAMSHIP
LINES, INC.

THE ADMIRAL LINE

TELEPHONE AGENTS 5th Floor, Union Bldg.

PRINCE LINE FAR EAST SERVICE

Regular sailings to Boston and/or New York by fast freight steamers

For BOSTON

and/or

NEW YORK

S.S. "MOORISH PRINCE" (via Suez) early Jan.
For Freight and Passage apply to—

FURNERS (FAR EAST) LIMITED

(Incorporated in Great Britain)
25, George's Building.

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